



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

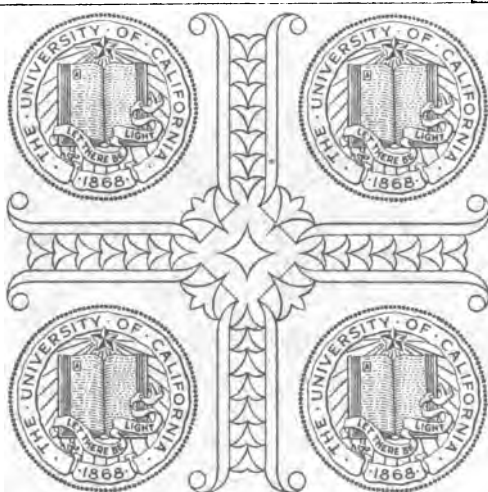
UC-NRLF



\$B 271 867



LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



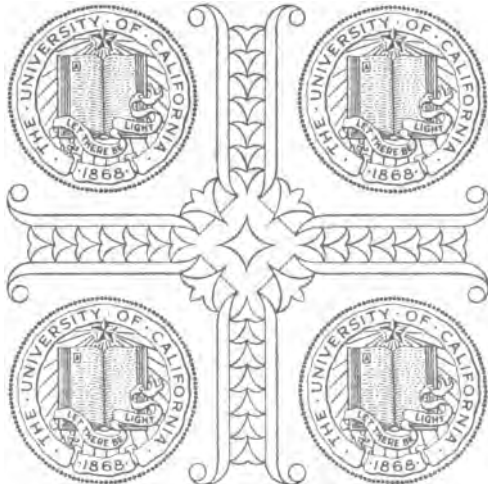
CALIFORNIA

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

LIBRARY



LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



CALIFORNIA

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

LIBRARY

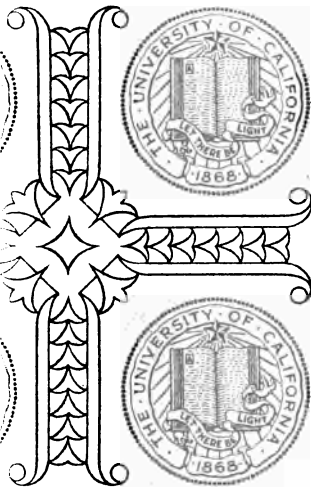


UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



CALIFORNIA



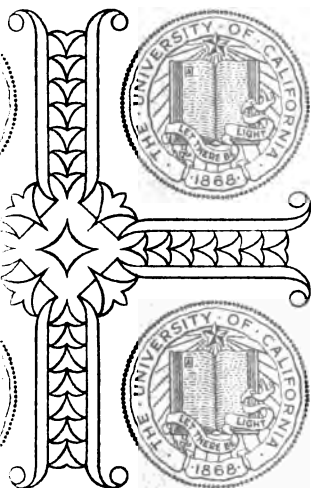


UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIF

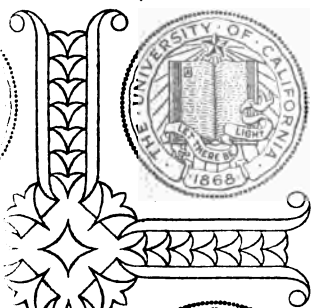


UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIF



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



Digitized by Google

3/

T. G. Kingsford

THE
ANGLER'S
VADE MECUM.

Printed by George Ramsay & Co.

THE
ANGLER'S
VADE MECUM,

CONTAINING

A DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE

WATER FLIES,

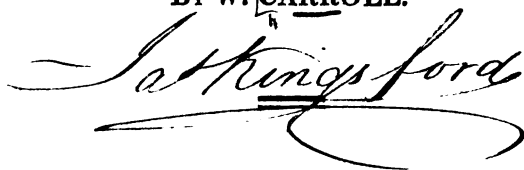
THEIR SEASONS, AND THE KIND OF WEATHER THAT BRINGS
THEM MOST ON THE WATER.

THE WHOLE REPRESENTED IN
TWELVE COLOURED PLATES:

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A DESCRIPTION OF THE DIFFERENT BAITS USED IN
ANGLING, AND WHERE FOUND.

By W. CARROLL.



EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE AND CO.

1818.

1872

SH 439

C 38

CONTENTS.

PREFACE,	-	-	-	-	Page 1
Remarks on the Flies,	-	-	-	-	5
Flies for February,	-	-	-	-	9
March,	-	-	-	-	10
April,	-	-	-	-	12
May,	-	-	-	-	14
June,	-	-	-	-	19
July,	-	-	-	-	31
August,	-	-	-	-	48
September,	-	-	-	-	55
Fishing with the Natural Fly,	-	-	-	-	60
Minnow Fishing,	-	-	-	-	61
Worm or Ground Fishing,	-	-	-	-	62
Salmon Roe Fishing,	-	-	-	-	64

M366038

BAITS GENERALLY USED IN ANGLING.

Worm Fishing,	-	-	-	Page	66
Cad Bait,	-	-	-	-	71
Grasshopper Bait,	-	-	-	-	73
Cabbage Worm, or Grub,	-	-	-	-	74
Gentle, or Maggot,	-	-	-	-	76
Palmer Worm,	-	-	-	-	78
Beetles,	-	-	-	-	79
GENERAL REMARKS ON FISHING,					80
Trouts,	-	-	-	-	83
Materials for making Artificial Flies,	-	-	-	-	86

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCIPAL FISH IN
FRESH WATERS, WITH THEIR SEASONS, AND
MOST APPROVED BAITS,

	-	-	-	89
Salmon,	-	-	-	91
Trouts,	-	-	-	93
Pike,	-	-	-	96
Grayling,	-	-	-	102
Perch,	-	-	-	104
Tench,	-	-	-	105
Carp,	-	-	-	107
Bream,	-	-	-	109
Flounder,	-	-	-	111
Barbel,	-	-	-	112

CONTENTS.**vii**

Chub,	-	-	-	-	Page	114
Roach and Dace,	-	-	-	-		116
Gudgeon,	-	-	-	-		118
Ruff, or Pope,	-	-	-	-		120
Blank,	-	-	-	-		121
Charr and Guiniad,	-	-	-	-		122
Parr Trout,	-	-	-	-		123
Minnow,	-	-	-	-		124
Eels,	-	-	-	-		125

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

PLATE I. to face Title-page.

II., to Plate XII., at the end of the Work.

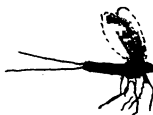
No

Pl.

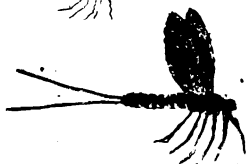
1



3



5



7

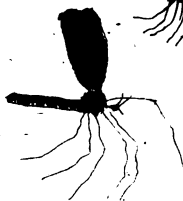


9



May

11



13



15



17



Published by A. Constable & Co. April. 1818.

No

P.2.

19



21



23



25



27



June

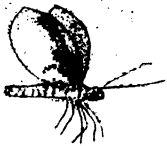
29



31



33



35



No

P3.

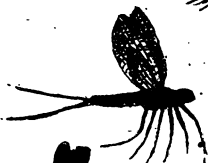
37



39



41



43



45



46



48



50



Nº

P.L.

52



54



56



58



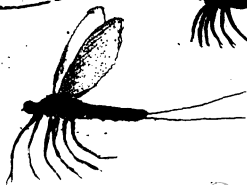
60



62



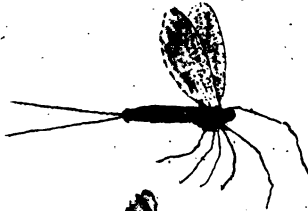
64



No

P5

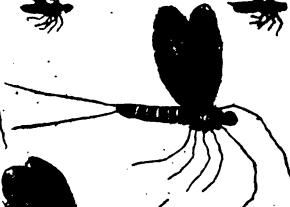
65



67



69



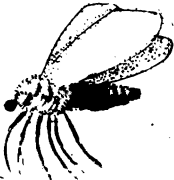
71



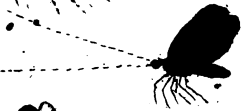
73



75



77



79



Nº

P 6

81

July



83



85



87



89



91



93



95



Published by A. Constable & Co. April 1888.

No

P7

97



99



101



103



105



107



109



111



Published by A. Constable & Co. April, 1898

Nº
113



115



117



119



121



123



125



127



129



Nº

P 9

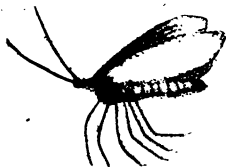
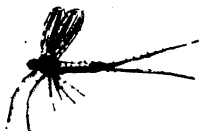
131



134



136



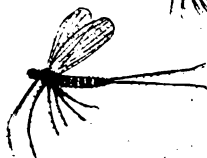
138



140



142



144



146



27

P10.

148



150



152



August

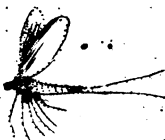
154



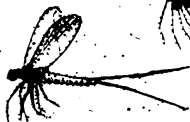
156



158



160



162



No

P. 11

165



167



169



171



173



175



177



179



No

September

P 12

181



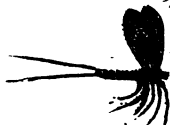
183



185



187



189



191



193



194



PREFACE.

THIS work commenced with the intention of forming from Nature a collection of the most remarkable Water Flies, for the convenience it may afford to Anglers, in making a selection at any part of the season. Fly-fishing has superior claims over other methods in Angling, by the exercise and variety which it affords. It would be needless to enumerate the many advantages that are derived from this healthy amuse-

A

ment; many of the most beautiful scenes in the country have been approached to great advantage by following the mazy windings of some delightful river; while every stream affords a little treasure of amusement, which Anglers know best how to appreciate.

The advantage of a work like this, must be obvious, not only in forming a selection, but in dressing the Flies. From the difficulty there must be in trusting to the memory for their various tints, every attention has been paid in that respect, as the Flies were painted from when in the full perfection of their colours. There are twelve Plates, etched and coloured by the hand, in order to bring them the nearer to the natural tints. Various names are given to the Water Flies, in different parts of the country; I have, therefore, taken the method of numbering them, as I took

them off the water. The regular Water Flies are a size smaller on rivers that run through a hilly or mountainous part of the country, than they are on rivers that are in a sheltered or cultivated part. There are added a few general remarks on Fishing, for the use of young Anglers; with a list of the principal materials that are necessary for those Anglers who make their own Flies, and the different kinds of baits that are used by the most experienced Anglers,—where found, and how to preserve them.

THE
ANGLER'S
VADE MECUM.

REMARKS ON THE FLIES.

THE regular water flies have their particular seasons and hours of the day for coming down rivers; at the same time, it must be remarked, that the weather makes great changes among them. One kind is seen in warm sunny weather, another only when it is cloudy, others after showers; so that the flies you have had success with one day, the trouts will not look at the next. In my re-

marks on each fly, I have therefore endeavoured to point out the weather that most impels them to the water. There are many difficulties to overcome in making large flies, so as to deceive the trouts, in clear water, from the materials of which they are made being more or less changed by the action of the water, while the natural fly retains the full perfection of his colour; it is necessary therefore to wet the dubbing a fly is made of, to see how far it supports the colour. Great attention should be paid to preserve the exact proportion of the body of the fly. I have met with many instances where an exactness in that respect insured success; while a fly made from the same materials, but rather fuller in the body, was neglected. The trouts are quick-sighted, and well acquainted with their game; therefore, the closer nature is followed, the better the chance of success. There are many flies, though not regularly on the water, are for all that not the less prized by the trouts. I have added to this collection as many of the

most remarkable as I could find. Nature abounds in such varieties, that even in our flights of fancy, it is not amiss to cast a glance at her. The spider flies afford a great variety, being of all colours and sizes, to suit a clear or dark water. It has been recommended to all anglers to provide themselves with palmer flies, of different colours and sizes, and to be angled with on a strange water, until the natural fly is known. There are a numerous class of flies that hover over rivers; they are distinguished by having their two fore legs longer than the rest, and very fine transparent wings. In the air they have a perfect appearance of the palmer or hackle fly. I have made use of palmer flies resembling them, and found that they answered well. Both salmon and trouts are fond of springing up at them, when they approach the surface of the water, which they do most on warm sunny days and fine evenings. In warm cloudy weather they fall much on the water. I have given a few of

them in different parts of the season, and recommend them to the attention of anglers.

The state of the water is next to be considered. The variety of shades which it assumes after rain, requires an alteration in the dressing of the flies; and the size of the hooks, the taste and judgment of those who imitate them, may here be exerted to some advantage. When the water changes after a flood to a dark brown, the worm or minnow are first angled with, being generally thought by anglers to be too dark and heavy for the fly; but if the artificial fly is angled with, it should be made more brilliant than nature, in order to be distinguished by the fish. I have seen a fly made of red or orange body ribbed with gold, and a red hackle over all, with the wild drake's wing, take well. A black fly, ribbed with gold or silver, also shows well in the water. In proportion as it clears, a smaller fly should be angled with, and at last to return to the size and colour of nature, as near as possible.

Though the weather is seldom favourable

in the beginning of the year for fly fishing, I have thought it but right to begin with the first regular water flies I observed.

FLIES FOR FEBRUARY.

Plate the first, No. 1. This fly comes on the water the beginning of this month, and continues to come down every day when the air is free from frost, until the end of March. He generally comes down about ten, when the morning is mild. The head and fore part of the body are black; the hind part dark red, tipped at the end with black. I have found an imitation of him made with a hackle that is in part black, and a little red at the end, and the drake's feather for the wings well taken in clear water. It may be also dressed with a black hackle, and a little peacock herl, in the hind part of the body: if the water is dark it might be ribbed with gold.

No. 2. A small dark brown. A mixture of the hare's ear, with grey wings, comes chiefly down on cool sunny days. This makes a good fly in both March and April.

FLIES FOR MARCH.

No. 3. This fly is generally called the Blue Dun. He came on the water this year the 25th of the month. His wings are of a fine light grey, which he carries upright on his back. His body is of a bluish fur, mixed with a little yellow, rather more inclined to yellow in the fore part. His legs and tags are grey. They come most on the water in dark cloudy days, and they continue to come down till the latter end of May. Their hours are from ten till two. I have given two of them in the plate, to show their variation in size. This fly takes best in clear water.

No. 5. The brown fly, or dun drake, came

on the water the 28th of this month. This is the first fly that fairly animates the trouts, and makes them rise with spirit. They come down the rivers every warm sunny day. Their hours are from eleven till two. Few are seen when the weather is cold and cloudy. They continue till the beginning of May. The body is of a light brown, mixed with a little dull red in the fore part, and ribbed with light yellow. The wings may be made from the feathers in the pheasant's wing. The legs and tags are light brown. It would be desirable to have a good imitation of this fly, as the trouts refuse every other when he is on the water. If the water is dark, it might be ribbed with gold, and a red hackle for the legs. This fly comes occasionally down during the summer, chiefly after storms of rain ; he therefore makes a good general fly for dark water : he is also good for dibbling with.

No. 6. The peacock herl, and light grey wings, forms a good imitation of this fly.

Chiefly found on the water in cold weather, both before and after rain. His legs are inclined to red.

No. 7. A brown and yellow mixture, with light grey wings. Comes chiefly down when the weather is mild, and makes a good fly in May, both morning and evening.

FLIES FOR APRIL.

No. 8. The red fly. This fly's body and legs are light red. The wings are a transparent grey, and might be made from the lightest feathers of the wild drake. This makes an excellent fly for dark water, when ribbed with gold.

No. 9. This fly I found chiefly in the mornings. The hackles that are part black and red, would answer, with the drake's feather for the wings.

No. 10. This fly comes on the water in warm weather, and is well taken in dark water, when ribbed with silver.

*General Remarks for February, March,
and April.*

I have joined the remarks on these months together, as much variation takes place in the coming in of the flies, chiefly owing to a backward or a warm spring; but whenever mild open weather happens in these months, and the water in order, the sport is excellent. The rivers are generally large at this season; therefore large flies are the best. The size of the hooks generally vary according to the size or depth of a river; and even on the same river it is necessary to vary the size. The black, the dun drake, and the red fly, are all good. They may be dressed somewhat larger when the water is dark. If the water is fine, the blue dun, the peacock herl, and the small brown fly

are good. In April the dun drake and the blue dun are the greatest favourites. The worm fishing and the minnow are good at this season.

FLIES FOR MAY.

No. 11. This is the first of the spider flies which I have observed. The large flies of this class are good for dibbling with. When made into an artificial fly, it is best angled with on a windy day. The fore part of the body is inclined to a grey colour. The hind part brown, ribbed with yellow. The legs are dark brown. These flies are of various sizes and colours. They are generally imitated by feathers from the back and breast of the grouse, partridge, the woodcock, golden-plover, starling, and the wren's tail. Most wild birds yield feathers to suit their different tints.

No. 12. The black gnat for May. This is an excellent fly, and well known to anglers. He is imitated with black ostrich herl, and light grey wings.

No. 13. A black fly, much on the water in warm, windy weather. His body is quite black, with a black hackle for the legs, and the wings from the feathers of the land-rail.

No. 14. A small green midge, ribbed with yellow.

No. 15, and the following number, are two small midges; the first is black, the second is black, ribbed with yellow. The green midge, and these black ones, are much taken on fine evenings in this month.

No. 17. The cow-dung fly. This is a mixture of red and yellow; the wings from the land-rail. Cold windy days it is best fished with.

No. 18. A spider much on the water at this season. A black hackle, over a body made of peacock herl, comes near to the appearance of this spider.

Plate the second, No. 19. The fore part of this fly is orange; the tail part green ribbed with yellow. I found him first on the water the 6th of this month. This fly comes on the water about one, when the weather is mild after rain. If the water is dark, it might be ribbed with gold, and a red hackle for the legs.

No. 20. A dark green mixture, with dull grey wings. The head is red. Comes on about nine in the morning, on cold bright days.

No. 21. A dark mixture of the hare's ear the legs are grey, and the wings nearly black. The body should be made very slender. I observed this fly first on the 12th of this month. They come down the rivers most

after showers of rain. It is an excellent fly for clear water.

No. 22. A black and brown fly. This fly comes on the water in cold cloudy weather.

No. 23. This yellow fly I first observed on the 13th of this month. He comes on the water about twelve when the weather is warm. His wings are double, and of a pale yellow. I have fished with a fly like this in April, when the weather was mild, and found it take well. The coming in of a fly may be anticipated, when it is that kind of weather that agrees with their habits.

No. 24. A dark brown fly, on the water the same day as the yellow fly.

No. 25. A small black fly, with red legs and light brown wings. This fly is well taken by the trouts.

No. 26. The little yellow May fly. This

B

fly I first observed on the 19th of this month. His body may be made of the yellow martin's fur. The wings are a pale yellow. This is a good fly on a warm day when the water is clear.

No. 27. A small black fly, with dark grey wings. This fly and No. 25 come in together, and are both well taken by the trouts. I have found a black hackle tied on with black silk answer very well for this fly.

No. 28. A red fly. The head and wings of this fly are black. The only time I have seen this fly take the water is after a storm of rain. It makes a good fly for dark water.

General Remarks for May.

In cloudy and cool weather, the little blue dun continues to come down to the end of this month, with No. 21. They are often

on the water together. The prevalence of easterly winds in this month make a great variation in the flies coming on the water. The yellow flies are chiefly on in mild weather. The small black flies are more hardy, and are more generally on. A black fly ribbed with silver, and a brown fly ribbed with gold, are well taken in this month, when the water is dark.

FLIES FOR JUNE.

No. 29. The body of this fly is of a shining black, dark bluish grey wings; falls much on the water when the air is heavy and warm.

No. 30. A green mixture. The green peacock herl comes very near to the appearance of this fly; the head and legs are red.

No. 31. This fly I have found much on

and about the river side, when there was a light breeze of wind. He may be imitated with the water-rat's fur, with a little yellow mixed with it in the tail part. If the water is dark, a black hackle might be added for the legs. I have found this a good fly.

No. 32. This black fly comes on the water in warm gloomy weather. He has a spot of red near to each wing, and his body ribbed with white, with double grey wings; a good fly for dark water.

No. 33. A small orange fly, with light grey wings; a good fly for clear water and a warm day.

No. 34. A white moth, good for an evening fly.

No. 35. A small black and red fly; a good fly after soft showers of rain.

No. 36. The black gnat for June. The

first of those flies I observed was on the 6th of this month. They fly in great numbers over the surface of the water, and are generally found on it after showers of rain. These continue favourites with the trouts until the latter end of July.

Plate the Third, No. 37. A small brown fly. This is an excellent fly; he may be imitated with a red hackle, and the wings from the feathers of the woodcock.

No. 38. There are many varieties of colours in the bodies of those brown flies for June. The evening is the time they take best. Their wings are double, and may be made from the feathers of a brown hen; their legs are red; the hind part of this fly is yellow tipped with red.

No. 39. A small dark brown for June. These flies come in at the same time as the light brown, and continue the whole of this month. The legs and horns at their head,

of all those brown flies, are red ; the wings may be made from the woodcock's wing.

No. 40. A brown and yellow fly ; the wings from the landrail.

No. 41. This is a small change in the colour of the dun drake ; his body and legs are more inclined to red, and his wings lighter, and approach near to the drake's feather. He comes down after rain.

No. 42. A small black and brown mixture, much on the water when there is a cool breeze of wind.

Nos. 43 and 44 are two spider-flies. The first is good for clear water ; he is composed of yellow and green. The second is orange and brown ; the legs of both are dark brown.

No. 45. The green drake. This fly I perceived first on the 11th of this month.

The general colour of his body is green, with a bright spot of yellow near the wings, and divided with brown. The brown divisions might be made with peacock herl, and a red or light brown hackle for the legs and tags; the wings are made from the wild drake's feathers dyed yellow. This fly is much esteemed by anglers; if the water is small, he does best for dibbling with.

No. 46. A light brown fly. The fore-part of the body of this fly might be made with peacock herl.

No. 47. A small orange and green fly. This fly chiefly comes down the rivers in the evenings when the weather is warm.

No. 48 to 50 are three specimens of the dark brown flies. They may be all imitated with a red hackle for the legs, and the wings from the woodcock.

No. 51. This fly may be imitated from

the water-rat's fur; the wings are double, and may be had from the landrail's wing. This makes a good fly.

Plate the Fourth, No. 52. Another of the brown flies tipped with red at the tail part.

No. 53. A pea green fly. This fly I found on the Tweed the 12th of this month. He has very fine light grey wings, which he carries upright on his back. His hours are from one till three in the afternoon. An imitation of him is best taken when the water is clear.

No. 54. A small orange and green fly of the spider kind. This fly is good for clear water.

No. 55. This is commonly called the large May fly. I have frequently met with him in May, but had not seen him take the water before this time. He carries his

wings on his back, and frequently shakes them as he goes down the stream, where he seldom escapes being caught. He is much used for dibbling with. The body is a mixture of black and yellow, with a little bright yellow worked in near the head; the legs are brown.

No. 56 to 58 are three spider-flies; their legs are all dark brown.

No. 59. A black fly found on the Tweed; the hind part of the body is of a shining black; the legs are red, with grey wings.

No. 60. I found this fly take well in dark water; the body and legs are quite black, with grey speckled wings.

No. 61. From this class of flies keeping mostly in the air, I have taken the liberty to call them the aërial flies. I have already remarked their exact appearance to a palmer fly, when in the air; and I make no doubt

that palmer flies made of their different colours would be well taken. I have angled with an imitation of this fly, and found it take well with large trouts, notwithstanding a bright sunshine and clear water. The body was made of bright yellow silk, and a red hackle over it. The hackles for those flies should not be put on too close.

No. 62. This is another of the aërial flies. The fore part of the body might be made with peacock herl, the remainder green, and a red hackle over all.

No. 63. A dark-brown fly, found on the Gala water. That part of the legs next the body are black, the ends red; the wings from the speckled feather of the moorfowl.

No. 64. This fly I also found on the Gala water. I have met with only a few of those flies. The hind part of the body is a mixture of the water-rat's fur, and a little yellow mixed, rather more yellow near the

head; the legs and tags are brown; the wings are grey, and stand upright on his back as he goes down the water.

Plate the Fifth, No. 65. This fly might be imitated with a body of peacock herl, and a dark red hackle. It would answer well for a large water, when ribbed with gold.

No. 66. A green mixture, with the wings from the landrail; the head is red.

Nos. 67 and 68 are two small midges; their bodies are of a green mixture; good on fine evenings, when the water is clear.

No. 69. A green and yellow spider fly. The legs are brown; a good fly for clear water.

No. 70. This fly might be called the black drake; his motion of flying in the air is similar to the green drake. His wings are of a bright amber colour, and transparent; the body and legs are black, ribbed with white.

This would make an excellent fly when the water is dark.

No. 71. This fly I found on the Gala water, on the 20th of this month; they were numerous about the river side. The fore part of the body and legs are black, the hind part red; he has large double wings, with strong marking in them.

No. 72. The fore part of this fly is a green mixture; the hind part a shade of pink, much resembling peacock herl; the wings are green. Found on the Gala water.

No. 73. This fly is orange and green. The legs and tags may be made with a red hackle.

No. 74. A black fly; good for warm windy weather. He is then found much about the rivers.

No. 75. The great moth; found on fine evenings. A good fly for dibbling with.

No. 76. This red fly differs from the one I have already given; his legs are black, and a more brilliant red in the body.

No. 77. This fly I first observed on the 24th of this month. He appears generally in the afternoon; he flies back and forward over the surface of the water; the trouts eagerly spring at them. The body is green, rather darker in the fore part; the legs are grey, and the horns at his head are speckled like the drake's feather; the wings are double, and dark brown.

No. 78. This is a small fly, of the same habits as the last mentioned; neither can bear much of the heat of the sun. In the afternoon, or when the sun is clouded, are the times they are most over the water. The body is a dark mixture of the hare's ear; the wings dark brown, marked with white spots.

No. 79. A small red fly. This fly generally appears about the rivers in warm weather; he might be imitated with a red

hackle, or a feather from the partridge tail for the wings.

No. 80. A small midge that takes well on fine evenings. He moves along the surface of the water with great rapidity; the fore part of the body is black, the rest yellow. I have imitated him by leaving a little yellow silk loose at the end, which answered very well.

Plate the Sixth, No. 81. A spider fly, with an orange body, and light brown wings. A good fly in clear water.

No. 82. A small spider, I have seen come down the rivers in warm weather. He might be made with a red hackle that has a black vein in the centre. The body is brown, with a red edge to it.

General Remarks for June.

In this month the weather gets warm and

settled ; a great variety of flies are the consequence ; therefore an angler must exert his judgment in the selection of those most approved by the trouts. When the water is clear, the yellow flies may be angled with ; they continue till near the end of this month. A good imitation of the little black midge for June will be found very useful ; the small brown flies in clear water ; the large ones are best in the mornings or evenings ; the cad-bait may be fished with in this month, with great success ; the trouts are remarkably fond of them. I have taken trouts in March with the fly, when I found in their stomachs a number of the stone cases that enclose the cad-bait ; the floods frequently force them off the stones to which they are attached. The gentle or maggot is also good at this season.

FLIES FOR JULY.

No. 89. This makes an excellent fly for

the remainder of the season, though not so well taken in the beginning of this month, on account of the numerous quantity of flies and midges that fall on the water in heavy gloomy weather. He is best fished with in cloudy weather, after soft showers. In warm sunny weather he is found creeping on the stones in the dry part of the bed of a river. He is of the same shape as the black and red fly, No. 1. After that fly goes out some smaller ones are occasionally seen, when the weather is warm with light showers ; but they are not general until this month. The body is black, with a little dull red in the hind part ; grey wings which he carries flat on his back. They are numerous, and well liked by the trouts.

No. 84. This is a singular fly in form. I found him on the river Esk, in the evening. The tail part appears to have a very small communication with the body. I have met with, on different rivers, some of the same shape, but differing in size and colour. This fly is red both in body and legs, with a tip

of black at the end of the tail; red brown wings, which he carries upright on his back.

No. 85. A dark mixture of the hare's ear, with dark grey wings. This is one of the many flies that are bred under stones in beds of rivers. I found some with their wings upright, ready for flight; while with others they were close attached to their back, not being in so forward a state.

No. 86. A small brown spider, much about the rivers in the evenings; his wings are grey, with brown spots.

No. 87. A small evening fly, with light grey wings. This fly I have met with a size or two smaller.

No. 88. There are few of these brown flies to be met with in this month. They appear to go out with June. This fly has a rich orange colour in the hind part.

C

Nos. 89 and 90 are two small brown midges, that come in with this month. The first is dark brown, the second light brown; the legs of both are light red. They appear to be miniatures of the brown flies in June. They are excellent flies for clear water. They are numerous found on plants by the river side, in fine weather.

No. 91. A black fly, found most on the water in warm gloomy weather. A good fly for dark water.

No. 92. A brown moth; a good evening fly. The wings might be made from the feathers of an owl's wing.

No. 93. A small orange and green fly, good for clear water and a warm day; also a good evening fly.

No. 94. A green and brown mixture.

No. 95. This spider-fly would answer

well for dark water. They are of various sizes.

No. 96. An orange fly for this month. He has fine dark-grey wings; feathers from the wings of a blackbird would answer. He takes best in warm gloomy weather. He may be made smaller.

Plate the Seventh, No. 97. A black fly. I have met with several of these flies on different rivers. His body is ribbed with yellow.

No. 98. A small black fly, remarkable in his shape. He has a brown spot, mixed with the black, near his wings. I have seen many of these flies on the Galt water and the Tweed.

No. 99. A light brown spider-fly. His legs are speckled; the moorfowl hackle would come near to his appearance.

No. 100. A brown spider, with grey speckled legs. I have fished with an imitation of this spider in April and May, and found it take well on different rivers. The body was made of peacock herl, and a grizzled cock's hackle for the legs.

No. 101. There are a numerous class of these flies. On warm sunny days they are found on plants by the river side. Their general colour is a dull yellow, or black and yellow mixture; their heads and legs are red; and their wings from the landrail's feathers. This fly is inclined to orange in the tail part.

No. 102. This fly is of the black and yellow mixture.

No. 103. This fly I found on the Tweed. He is of a brown mixture; the head is red.

No. 104. This fly is of the black and

yellow mixture in the fore part of his body ; the hind part yellow.

No. 105. Here are two flies that have a strong resemblance to the peacock herl ; the first is inclined to the green, the other to the red kind ; their legs are red, with grey wings. They are found mostly on the water in warm cloudy weather. When the sun shines bright they are found on the plants by the river side. They may be made of a smaller size.

No. 107. This fly is inclined to green in the hind part.

No. 108. The dark-blue fly. A good imitation of this fly is well taken by the fish. The body might be made with soft blue silk, and a black hackle under the wings. The hind part is ribbed with black, which might be done with ostrich herl. The head is red, and dark grey wings. This fly is also good for dibbling with.

No. 109. Are two spider flies, both good for clear weather.

No. 111. This fly is found in numbers, flying over rivers in the evenings, particularly before rain. This fly is well taken by the fish. Both body and legs are brown, and the wings speckled with dark-brown.

No. 112. A small orange fly with light brown wings. These flies are best on warm days. They are not so numerous as the orange flies with the grey wings. Those kind of flies vary in size to the smallest hook.

Plate the Eighth, No. 113. A mixture of black and yellow; the wings from the land-rail.

No. 114. A small black and brown fly, good for clear water.

No. 115. A small green fly, with light

brown wings. An imitation of this fly takes well with small trouts.

No. 116. An orange and green fly. I found this fly on the 16th of this month ; he comes most on the water after soft showers. His hours are from one till three ; and, when the evenings are warm, from seven till nine.

No. 117. These are two spider flies. I have found the blue spider take well with sea trouts, dressed in the body with soft blue silk, and a black hackle over all.

No. 119. This is a small change in the dun drake ; the hind part is inclined to green, ribbed with yellow, and a bright yellow tip at the end. I found an imitation of him, with a red hackle and the drake's wing, take well when the water was a little coloured ; when the water is dark, it should be ribbed with gold, and a gold tip at the end. He

still continues to come down after heavy rains.

No. 120. A green mixtute, with a red head, the wings from the landrail.

No. 121. A black fly, with brown wings, spotted with yellow; the hind part of the body is of a shining black. I have met with only a few of those flies.

No. 122. A small red fly. Bright sunny weather is best for this fly. A feather from the cock pheasant answers to his wings.

No. 123. A small curious black fly, found on the Gala water. The body black, and the legs light red, and fine light grey wings.

No. 124. A green fly, with pale yellow wings, found at Roslin, after soft showers of

rain. This appears like a change from the little yellow May fly.

No. 125. A dark brown fly, found chiefly on the water in warm cloudy weather; the legs and tags are red, and the wings a very fine light grey.

Nos. 126 and 127 are two flies of the same kind, which I have given to show their variation in size. The fore part of the body is a dull grey, the hind part dark brown, ribbed with yellow. These flies were numerous on different rivers, from the 21st of this month, until the beginning of August. The wings from the landrail.

No. 128. A brown mixture, with the wings from the landrail. This fly I found more numerous at Roslin than in any other part, chiefly in soft showery weather.

No. 129. A small green fly, with fine light grey wings. I first observed this fly

on the 22d of this month. He comes most on the water in soft showery weather. They were numerous on the Gala water and the Tweed, both in this month and August. They answer well for clear water. The body should be dressed very small; he has a bright tip of yellow at the end, with two green tags; his hours are from one till three in the afternoon.

No. 130. A green mixture ribbed with yellow. These flies may be made to the smallest hook. They are chiefly an evening fly; light brown wings.

Plate the Ninth, No. 131, and the two following numbers, are three moth flies, good for evening fishing. These are only a few of what nature produces of this kind, all differing in colour. The most gaudy colours that can be procured in feathers, cannot surpass the beauty of their wings.

No. 134. This fly is dark green, mixed

with a little yellow in the fore part, and ribbed with yellow ; the head and legs are dark red. There are many varieties of these flies about the water, both in this month and August.

No. 135. A small green fly, with light brown wings, good for fine evenings, on clear water.

No. 136. I have seen numbers of these flies, fallen on the water, in warm cloudy weather ; the fore part of this fly is near to the tint of peacock herl, the remainder is white, with a tip of red at the end. The legs and tags are grey.

No. 137. The large brown fly is chiefly about the rivers, late in evenings. A good fly for dark water, and large running streams. In the tail part he is inclined to orange ; the wings from a brown hen.

No. 138. The wings of this fly are speck-

led like the partridge feather. They generally appear in the evening of a bright sunny day.

No. 139. A dark brown mixture, with very dark grey wings.

No. 140. A small black fly, with light grey wings.

No. 141. The fore part of this fly is brown; the hind part red, ribbed with yellow; the head and legs are red, wings from the land-rail. These flies continue during August.

No. 142. A black fly with red legs, and white wings; the body, and about the head, is ribbed with white. This fly comes about the rivers in warm sunny weather.

No. 143. A red hackle, ribbed with yellow, would answer for this fly: They are very numerous about the latter end of this month.

No. 144. A bluish green body, a black hackle, and light grey wings. A fly very numerous about the Gala water and the Tweed at this season.

No. 145. A small brown fly, found much on the Gala water, the 24th of this month.

No. 146. The fore part of this fly is grey; the hind part is yellow, ribbed with brown; the legs are red.

No. 147. A black aërial fly. An imitation of this fly might be made with a black hackle. They abound most on clondy days, with showers.

Plate the Tenth, No. 148. A dark brown mixture, with a small spot of red near each wing; the legs are red; found on the Tweed.

No. 149. This fly has a fine red in the fore part, the hind part a shining black.

No. 150. The body of this fly is black, the tail part pink, tipped with black, brown wings, and red legs; found on the Tweed.

No. 151. A black fly found on the Gala water, after showers of rain; he has two small downy feathers at his head, and small grey wings.

No. 152. This fly is peculiar in his form, his body is composed of pink and black; he has red legs, and brown wings; found on the Tweed.

No. 153. This fly in the fore part is of a brown mixutre, the hind part black, ribbed with yellow; the legs are red; found also on the Tweed.

General Remarks for July.

This is the harvest month with the trouts, they are therefore hard to please. The myriads of midges and other rare flies that

fall on the water, renders their food in great abundance. After showers is a good time to angle for them. If there is a breeze of wind, so much the better. The flies retire to their places of safety before a thunder storm, the trouts will not rise well on that account; though before a storm of that kind I have seen them take the minnow very greedily. The brown flies nearly disappear in this month: when they do come forth, it is in the evening of a sunny day; the black gnat after showers, and those flies made of peacock herl, and the orange flies, are good in warm cloudy weather. The small spider flies, and the dark blue fly, are well taken, both in this month and August; besides a number of other good ones, I have given for this month, which an angler's own judgment will point out to him, according to the size of the river he angles on. The tackle at this season should be very fine.

FLIES FOR AUGUST.

No. 154. A black fly, ribbed with yellow in the hind part; dull grey wings.

No. 155. A small fly, with black in the body, and the legs are red, with fine light grey wings.

No. 156. A small fly that hovers over the surface of the water in this month; it differs a little from the one in July. The body is green, and a grizzled cock's hackle for the legs.

No. 157. This differs from those of his kind which I have already given. His body and wings are of a pale brown; the tail part is ribbed with white, and a tip of orange at the end. Found in the evening.

No. 158. I observed this fly first on the 10th of this month. There are three varieties

of them ; their hours are from one till three, and are most numerous after soft showers. This fly is pale pea-green, tipped with yellow in the tail ; the legs and tags are the same colour as the body ; the wings are a fine clear grey, which he carries upright on his back.

No. 159. A peacock herl, with black legs, which is the only difference from those already given.

No. 160. This fly has orange in the fore part ; the legs and tags are the same colour ; the hind part pea-green, with a tip of yellow at the end.

No. 161. The body and legs of this fly are pea-green, the head is red, and a tip of yellow at the end ; the wings are of a different shape from the other two, but exactly the same colour. These flies are best taken when the water is clear.

D

No. 162. These flies are a specimen of some that I have found on plants, by the river side, in July, but I neglected introducing them until this month, when I found them take the water on warm cloudy days. They have a manner of hopping from one plant to another without any seeming effort of their wings. They are of various colours.

Plate the Eleventh, No. 165. A small green fly, much about the water on warm sunny days.

No. 166. A brown mixture of the hare's ear with light brown wings.

No. 167. I found this fly return more regularly to the water from the 12th of this month. When the weather was fine he came down both morning and evening. I found a yellow, or a greenish-yellow body, and a red hackle, with the drake's feather for the wings, taken very well for him; it

11

might be ribbed with gold when the water is dark, and a tip of yellow at the end.

No. 168. This fly differs from the former ones by having his wings of a dark grey, inclined to brown. After warm showers he appears most.

No. 169. I found this fly on the Gala water. The fore part of the body is grey, the rest orange; the head, and the tip at the tail, are black.

No. 170. A small black spider. This spider is well taken by the fish. A black hackle over a body, made with black ostrich herl, gives a good imitation of him.

No. 171. About the middle of this month I observed the brown flies return to the water, somewhat more brilliant in their colours than those in June. This one I observed on the Gala water, the fore part red, the hind part a fine pea-green, tipped with red; the wings

of this fly, when held to the light, appear yellow, with small shades in them. The drake's feather, dyed yellow, would answer very well, and a red hackle under the wings.

No. 172. A small brown fly, much on the water in the evening of a bright day. The fore part of this fly is of a dark brown. The wings from a brown hen.

No. 173. I have here repeated two of the small flies which I have already given for July, they are too good to be neglected. The first is black in the body, the second varies from light to a darker red in the hind part. The best time to angle with them is in cloudy weather, and after soft showers; they make excellent flies both for this month and September. I have seen them well taken when the water was brown.

No. 175. This fly has yellow in the hind part, tipped with red; the wings are inclined to yellow.

No. 176. The hind part of this fly is of a light red; the wings from a brown hen.

No. 177. This fly has a green inclined to yellow in the body; a red hackle for the legs, and tipped with red at the end; brown wings.

No. 178. A small light brown, inclined to yellow in the hind part. A good fly for a fine day and clear water.

No. 179. This fly I found on the Tweed. His body and legs are red; the wings inclined to yellow.

No. 180. This fly has a pale yellow body and legs; the wings green. I have seen this fly well taken on the Tweed, in fine evenings, when the water was clear.

General Remarks for August.

In this month there is a great inclination

in the body of the flies towards green, tipped at the tail with red or yellow. The pea-green flies take best when the water is clear. The dun drake comes on the water very often in this month, and may be ranked among its regular flies, if the water is clear. I have seen a greenish yellow body and an orange or yellow hackle over it, taken very well for him. When the water is dark, a red hackle, and ribbed with gold and the drake's feather for the wings; in both these ways, I have found fish of a good size take them well. The small black flies for cloudy days, and the brown ones for bright days. The small green fly, No. 129, when the water is clear and low, particularly after light showers. The first flood that happens towards the end of this month, the salmon roe may be angled with. The particular method I have explained in the notes on fishing.

FLIES FOR SEPTEMBER.

Plate the Twelfth, No. 181. This fly comes in with this month; they are numerous and well taken by the trouts. I found an imitation of him with the hare's ear answer well. His wings are a dull grey, and longer than his body.

No. 182. A pale green fly with grey wings, and a grizzled cock's hackle for the legs. I found a few of those flies on the Tweed.

No. 183, and the following number, are two of the aerial flies of the most prevailing colours in this month. The first is of a green cast; the second dark brown.

No. 185. A large brown fly. Found on the Tweed, the 11th of this month, in warm cloudy weather. The hind part is inclined to orange, ribbed with yellow; the wings are

shaded; and, when held to the light, are of a yellow cast.

No. 186. A small brown fly; much on the water, and well taken. The body is finely ribbed with yellow.

No. 187. This is another change in the dun drake. The body and legs are of a green mixture, rather inclined to yellow, and the wings a darker grey. Comes on the water from twelve till three; and continues to come down in October, when the weather is mild.

No. 188.) A spider-fly of a green mixture, and ribbed with yellow; a little inclined to blue in the fore part; the legs are dark brown.

No. 189. Here are two flies of the same kind, they differ only in size; the first was found on the river Esk, the second on the Tweed. These flies came on the water about

the middle of this month ; they are much on the water through the day, and well taken by the fish. The fore part of the body is dark brown, when looked at in the sun it has the same effect as peacock herl. The hind part is of a dull red, ribbed with yellow ; the legs are red. These make excellent flies, either for dark or light water, and continue during October if the weather proves fine.

No. 191. This fly I have met with near the end of this month. The body is of a bluish-green, ribbed with yellow ; and dark grey wings. Continued on the water in October, when the weather was warm.

No. 192. A dark green fly, with black legs, and light grey wings. Comes on about the beginning of October, and is much about the rivers in cloudy weather.

No. 193. A large spider fly. The body is a mixture of black and yellow, ribbed

with yellow ; grey in the fore part ; the legs are dark brown.

No. 194. A small fly that comes out very numerous in October. The body is light brown, and the legs are black ; with light grey wings. This fly continues during the winter months, to come out in the middle of the day, when the sun shines warm, even when the ground is covered with snow. And, when a mild day happens in February, I have seen him take the water.

No. 195. This fly I first observed near the end of October, and he continued to come down in November from the mildness of the weather, and the trouts were active in rising to them as if it had been the middle of summer. The body is of the water rat's fur, mixed with a little yellow in the fore part ; the head is red, and a dull tip of yellow at the end ; the legs and tags are grey, and the wings are of a grey, inclining to brown.

General Remarks for September.

With the flies for this month may be added the brown flies for August, which continue to come down the rivers, if the weather proves fine. As in the beginning of the season, a cold spring makes them late in coming forward, so the winter makes them retire sooner or later as it sets in. This year was remarkable for the mildness of the weather, so much so, that till near the end of October the flies continued to come down, and many in November, though none so regular as the last fly in this collection. The large flies may be angled with at this season, as in the spring; when floods happen, the salmon roe takes well, and the worm-fishing is good at this time.

FISHING WITH THE NATURAL FLY.

This method is practised when the water is clear. A long rod and a short line. There should be a few lengths of gut looped to the hair line. If there are some small bushes by the bank side, so much the better, as it is good to keep out of sight of the fish. The hook is put through the body of the fly, immediately under the wings ; then you dip or dribble on the surface of the water, where trouts are seen to rise. Some anglers put two flies on the hook, allowing their heads to be in different directions.

Another method is practised when the water is clear, and large flies coming down the river, it is then difficult to get any large imitations that will please the fish. The way then is, to put two or three flies on your hook,—throw them in at the top of the stream,—let them sink a little, then follow

them down the stream, as in worm-fishing. This method I have seen very successful.

THE MINNOW FISHING.

Minnows are found in March, if the weather is mild. They are taken with a small red worm, and a small hook. The middle sized ones, and the whitest, are esteemed the best. When the water is clear, the mornings and evenings are the best times to fish with them; but if the water is coloured, they may be angled with at any time of the day. The tackle should be strong, and that most in use is made up with three hooks. The lower hook is put in at the head and out at the tail; the middle hook is allowed to lie on the back of the minnow; the upper hook is fixed in the head. There should be shot on the line sufficient to sink the minnow midway in the water. The quantity must depend on the rapidity of the stream. The

manner of using it, is to throw it across the stream and, by a gentle motion of the rod, to draw it towards you. Care should be taken that the swivels are in good order, and that the minnow is a little bent on the hooks, which makes it spin round better in the water. When a fish takes the bait, allow him to turn with it; for if you strike too soon you draw it out of his mouth. The par tail is also used, and is good bait for large trout.

WORM OR GROUND FISHING.

Worm-fishing is good in the spring and autumn, and when the water is coloured after rain. In the summer months it is best in the mornings and evenings. The more clear and red your worms look (when held up to the light), the better for angling. The most approved method is to put them in moss that is clean picked, in an earthen pot. The moss should be put in first, and squeez-

ed down, then the worms laid on the top; the moss should be changed every three or four days in warm weather, and every week in cold. They should be kept free from frost in winter, and cool in summer. These are the principal directions that are necessary for rendering them fit for angling. Some put fine brick dust on the top of the moss, in order to make them red.

Begin to fish at the head of a stream, and let there be shot on your line in proportion to the rapidity of the current; at the same time to allow it to travel freely on the ground. Carry your rod even with your hand, and no more of your line in the water than what is sufficient to let your bait and shot travel freely on the ground. In this manner you fish to the bottom of the stream. Some anglers, when the water is very clear, begin at the bottom of the stream and fish up. They cast the bait up, then let it travel down to where they stand, then cast it up again, taking a step up the stream at every cast. When you fish for salmon with the worm,

you must use a large salmon hook, upon which you may put two lob-worms ; throw them in at the head of the stream, and if you are not in the habit of wading, you must give out line, to allow the bait to travel in the centre of the current. The fish generally lie with their heads up the current, therefore, when you strike them, it should be done the contrary way to that which their heads lie.

SALMON-ROE FISHING.

The best time of fishing with the salmon-roë is upon a flood, before the water clears. It generally begins the first flood that happens, about the middle or latter end of August. The best part of a river is in eddies that run near the banks. Some small pieces of roë are thrown in a little above the place that is meant to be fished, in order to collect the trouts to that spot. Some anglers

take their stand at one place, throw their bait up the stream, and let it travel past as far as their rod will allow, then repeat their cast. Others have a walk of about ten yards which they fish from top to bottom without extending their limits; for the smaller the space the trouts are collected in, the better the sport. A piece of roe, the size of a hazel nut, is sufficient to bait the hook with. The rod is kept even with the hand, and no more line used than is sufficient to let the bait travel on the ground. The trouts give two or three smart tugs at the bait, if they are not struck at that instant, they are lost for that time, and the bait is gone. If there are three or four anglers on the same spot so much the better, as they help to feed that spot the sooner. The trouts take some time to collect, but when that is done the sport is excellent. The roe is generally salted, and may be prepared after the following manner: first, free it from the white skin that is on the outside, then sprinkle it with salt; let it remain two days in that state, then sprinkle

it with fresh salt, mixed with a little saltpetre. Too much saltpetre makes it a dark red,—the brighter the red the better the preparation. It should be kept in a covered vessel, in order to keep it moist. In some parts of the country they free it from every particle of white skin, and make it into a paste, which they put in small pots for use. They also use a double hook, which they dip into the paste, and fish with whatever quantity the hook lifts up.

BAITS GENERALLY USED IN ANGLING.

WORM FISHING.

There are a great variety of worms—I shall only describe those most approved of by experienced anglers.

The Flesh-coloured or Dunghill Red Worm

Is found under old thatch, or dung and thatch mixed. This worm is small and knotted, and of a bright red.

The Brandling Worm

Is streaked from head to tail in round ringlets, one streak red the other yellow. He is chiefly found in dunghills consisting of hogs' dung and horse dung mixed together.

The Little Gilt Tail or Tag Worm

Is of a pale yellow towards the tail, and is shorter than the dunghill red worm, but knotted like it. He is chiefly found among old horse dung, where the three sorts are often found.

*The Peacock Red or the Black headed Red
Worm*

Is found under cow dung or horse dung, three parts dried, in the fields. He is found from the latter end of April until the beginning of August, under cow dung chiefly, with his head an inch above the ground. He has a very flat broad tail, and is a good worm for bottom fishing. He is also found under stones in the bed of a river.

The Lob Worm or Dew Worm

Is best in season from the beginning of May till August, and may be fished with both at bottom and mid-water. Lob worms are of two sorts, but of the same kind; the older ones are knotted, the younger ones not. Some have broad spreading tails, and are more red in the head than others. They have a streak down the back, and are much valued for taking large fish.

The White Worm or Marl Worm

Is chiefly found in marl or clay land, and commonly after the plow tail. His head is very small, and of a pale red, and his tail is tagged with yellow. The other parts of his body is nearly of the same colour as the earth he is bred in, but when scoured he is of a pale white.

The Dock Worm or Squirrel Tail

Is a fine pale red worm without knots. He is chiefly found near dock roots, and is best discovered by shaking the earth with a dungfork.

The Segg Worm

Is commonly found in the hollow parts of seggs, near the roots. He has a black head and a whitish body. He is a good bait for

fish in those pools especially where seggs grow.

Cow Dung Babb

Is found from the latter end of April till the end of July, under cow dung half dried. He is a tender bait, and is used with the same line and hook as the gentle or maggot. He is to be put in some earth that is got from under the cow dung where he was found, and if kept moist and cool, will last for three weeks or a month.

Trout fishing with the worm comes on in February and lasts till the end of May, particularly in the mornings and evenings. The best worms are the little red worm, the brandling, and the white worm; the lob worm answers well for large fish.

CAD BAIT.

There are various kinds of these baits, according to the flies they are intended to bring forth. The first kind is the Creeper. He is found in the latter end of March, and until May, under flat hollow stones, in the shallow parts of the beds of rivers. They are fond of those stones where the water runs underneath. They are about an inch long, yellow on the under part, and their backs are curiously marked with dark brown and yellow. They turn in May into the large May fly, No. 55. These cads are the most desirable bait that can be offered to the trouts. A second kind are found under stones in the rivers, the same as the former. They are distinguished by being inclosed in stone cases, neatly cemented ; these the trouts take, case and all, whenever they are enabled to get them from under the stones, or the currents drive them from their hiding place.

There are others of a smaller kind, found also on the stones, without any covering. Others are found inclosed in the hollow parts of water weeds, and may be seen in warm weather, moving at the bottom of the shallow parts of a river, and in the hollow grounds and ditches near the river side, that are occasionally overflowed. If the weather is cold, they are sunk deeper in the mud or sand, and may be found in numbers by lifting up some of the sand from the bottom of the pool. I have also found the cads inclosed in stone cases in the same way. They may be preserved in the house for a week or two, by putting them in a bason of water, and a flat stone for to attach themselves to. It is necessary to change the water every day. When brought out for use, they may be kept in a linen bag, which should be dipped in water: They should be guarded from the cold air, which soon kills them. As soon as the weather is mild in May, it is best fishing with them. It is the first bait to be used in the morning, and may be continued till mid-day.

The hook should be proportioned to the size of the cad : and a few lengths of gut next the bait, and a shot within three or four inches of the hook. They are taken in deep water, as well as streams, by moving the bait up and down about a foot from the bottom. You may also fish with cad bait, by placing it on your fly hook, and occasionally allowing your fly to sink a little. The water is in best order for them when it is clear.

THE GRASSHOPPER BAIT

Comes on about the middle of June. The young are produced near the end of May, and are to be found on herbs and grass,—on banks or fields,—in a white frothy state. After remaining in that state for some time, they drop into the grass, and, in three weeks after, they are in perfection. The legs are taken off. It is then put on a leaded hook, in the same manner as the cad bait, and

angled with in the same way. The line should be fine for a yard above the bait, which makes it sink quicker to the bottom; and the quicker it sinks the more freely the fish bite. It may be fished with in the mornings (when the water is clear and low) till the end of August.

THE CABBAGE WORM OR GRUB,

An insect produced from the butterfly. When the white butterfly comes on, which is about the beginning of June, you may find them on cabbage leaves. There is another sort of grub called the Sleeper, which is only found in the hearts of cabbages. His back is of a dark brown, his belly of a beautiful green finely ribbed. This grub is found from the beginning of July till the latter end of September. There is a third sort that is green also, found in the hearts of cabbages, and the least of the three. The cabbage

grub is used about the same time as the cad bait, and it is necessary to have both baits, as the fish are fickle at this season, and change their diet, both at top and bottom, many times in the day ; for when they have got a quantity of one kind of food, they change to another. The first of these grubs turns to the white butterfly ; the sleeper to a brown butterfly ; and the little green one to a dun butterfly, with two little circles in his wings of different colours. You may use a large sized worm hook, well leaded, and angled with in the same manner as cad bait. The first continues till the latter end of June, after that there are few to be seen till the middle of August, when they are succeeded by great quantities of others. These grubs and grasshoppers are the best baits for morning fishing till the latter end of October.

THE GENTLE OR MAGGOT.

The best method of breeding them is, to take a beast's liver, which is scored with a knife; hang it up and cover it, but not too close; for the flies will blow it sooner for being partly covered from the air. In two days after, when you perceive the gentles to be alive, take down the liver and put it in an earthen pot. There let it remain until you think the maggots are full grown; then take a sufficient quantity of oatmeal and bran, in proportion to the size of the liver, and throw it into them. In three or four days more, take a stick and run it through the liver, and hang it across the pot, when the last brood will soon drop into the bran. This is the best method to prevent their turning to seemingly dead blackish grubs, and from thence to flies. If you wish to preserve them all the winter, procure some livers about the latter end of October; and, if

the season is favourable, the flies will blow them the same as in the hotter months. These are managed the same way as the others, only keeping them somewhat warmer till they come to their full growth, then throw in a good quantity of meal and bran, which will keep them from the frost. They are to be kept in a cellar or some damp place, in the pot they were bred in. They may be kept in this way till the beginning of March. The hook may be from No. 6. to No. 9., according to the state of the water; and both bait and shot should travel at the bottom. This is allowed by all anglers to be the best general bait that is used. It is good for all sorts of fish that are caught in rivers and ponds, except salmon, pike, and shad. It is a good way to throw some in above the place you mean to fish, as it collects the trouts to that spot.

THE PALMER WORMS.

There are several sorts of grubs or worms of various colours, to be found in the summer time, upon the leaves of trees and bushes that grow over highways, or other open places, where you can conveniently find them, and gather them up after they are fallen. When you have found a sufficient quantity, put them in boxes, each kind by themselves, and feed them with leaves from the tree they are taken from. You must refresh their food five or six times a week, and take the withered leaves from them. There should be holes in the lid of the box, to give them air. All these baits are natural food for the fish. Three of these sorts are made artificially; that is, the brown palmer worm, the black palmer worm, and the red palmer worm.

The brown palmer worm is made of hog's down, dyed of an amber colour, ribbed with silver twist, and a red cock's hackle over it.

The black one is made of the black ostrich feather, or the feather out of the top knot of the plover, ribbed with gold twist, and a black hackle over it. The red one is made of a reddish coloured mohair or worsted, ribbed with gold twist, and a red hackle over it. These worms are fished in the same manner as the artificial fly, and the natural ones in the same way as the cabbage grub or grasshopper. This is also an excellent bait for dibbling, with a fine bittern's feather wrapt round the upper end of the shank, and the bait drawn upon the bend of the hook, of the size No. 4.

BEETLES.

These are of different colours and sizes. One kind are quite black, others of a dusky red; each of them having two pair of wings, the one under the other; the uppermost hairy and hard, the undermost soft and trans-

parent, and when unfolded and stretched out, are longer than the hard wings. Some of a brown, others of a bluish colour. The red beetles are esteemed the best. Both are found in horse or cow dung, after being three or four days dropped in the fields. They may be had from the time cattle go out to grass till Michaelmas. When you angle with them, clip off the hard wings, and hang them on your hook with the legs towards the water; and, in that manner, dip or dabble on the surface of the water. Some anglers put them on a hook, and fish with them in the same manner as the worm or gentle.

GENERAL REMARKS ON FISHING.

The changes in the colour of the water after rain, causes much variety in the dressing of the flies. In the first change of the

water after a flood, to a dark brown, it is generally thought too dark and heavy for the fly ; the minnow or worm is then the best to use. When it gets to a clear brown, is the best time for angling with the fly. The merit of making a good imitation of the larger natural flies, is best tried in clear water ; therefore, experienced anglers make choice of the smallest flies in that case. Large flies are best early in the morning ; the glimmering of the evening ; a cloudy day and windy ; a rough stream, or dark water.

No fixed time can be given for the clearing of the water after floods, as it varies according to the nature of the country it passes through. The more cultivated a country is, the more the water will be tinged by different kinds of soil ; and the more mountainous a country is, the sooner the waters clear, as it accumulates mostly from mosses and grass lands. The small streams and burns that run in valleys, may be fished immediately as the storm ceases. I have ob-

served the Tweed and the Gala water quite muddy after a storm, while the smaller streams were of a fine brown; then is the best time to angle in them, before the water falls. They are generally fished with worms, with a small rod and a short line. The bait is dropped into the small streams, or deep parts of the water. When there are deep holes, a minnow dropped in is sure to meet with a ready customer. If the stream is of a good size, the fly may be made use of. The trouts caught on these occasions are of a large size. The salmon are taken with trout baits. They generally lie in the middle of a rough, and the upper part of a gentle, stream, when on their prey. Their best time of feeding is from six till nine in the forenoon, and from three in the afternoon till sunset, in a clear water, when the wind blows moderately. The best months for sporting with him, are from the beginning of March till the end of August.

TROUTS.

The best months for angling for trouts are March, April, May, June; you may begin in February, when the weather is open and mild; in March and April, it is best angling for trouts with the worm, in the forenoon; with the fly or minnow, the rest of the day; but in the month of May, you must use the minnow and cad bait in the forenoon, till the flies come down. In March, if the weather be hot, still, and bright, and the water clear, angle for them in the swiftest streams and most strong part of the river, with minnow or worm only, and in the deeps, mornings and evenings, very early and late, that is, when the weather proves very clear and bright.

In casting your line and flies, observe to make a semicircle with your rod in order to avoid snapping your flies, and after you have made your cast, raise the point of your rod to prevent too much of your line from

falling in the water, properly no more should fall than what your flies are attached to. Manage so as to let your flies drop lightly on the water, which a little well-directed practice will soon attain. Begin to fish at the head of a stream, and use caution, for there, generally, the best game lies, particularly when there are flies coming down the river. When you cast your flies across the stream, keep them in gentle motion to prevent the trouts from perceiving the cheat; if you give them too much time they discover it, or if they take it, when they perceive the fraud, they quickly disengage themselves. If it is a slow running water, let your flies sink a little as you draw them towards you; keep out of sight of the fish as much as circumstances will allow; and avoid having the sun in your back, for your shadow on the water alarms the fish. When you have hooked a good fish, keep your rod up, the spring of the rod helps to strengthen your line. Wind your line up gently, in order to have a proper length to land him. If he is too strong to be brought

in, play him down the stream, which weakens him. If a salmon, and fresh from the sea, every time he approaches the shore he makes a desperate effort to return to those rocky haunts that had so often proved friendly to him; in that case, it will be necessary to give out line and again wind up; the more he runs in that way, the sooner he tires, and at last becomes an easy prey. Care should be taken that the pirn allows the line to run freely, otherwise the tackle may be endangered, and the fish lost.

It is of the first importance to an angler to have hooks that are well tempered, and those who dress flies should be particularly careful in that respect. I have found Adlington's of Kendal, of a good temper. Many anglers do not approve of the Kirby bend, particularly in large hooks; they prefer the hook that is bent in a line with the shank, as being the best for holding a large fish. There are, no doubt, many other good makers of hooks, and the way to prove them is, by taking the shank of the hook in one

hand and putting the thumb-nail of the other under the bend, if the hook has a spring and returns to the same position, that hook is well tempered ; if too high tempered, it will snap, and if too little, it loses its form.

MATERIALS FOR MAKING ARTIFICIAL FLIES.

Hooks of all sizes ; marking silk of every colour ; shoemakers' wax of softest kind ; cocks' hackles, those feathers that hang down from the back of their necks, and those near the tail,—black and red are most useful, but they should be procured of all colours. Gold and silver flatted wire, or twist. Green and copper-coloured peacock, and black ostrich herl.

Hair.

Hog's down and bear's hair of different colours, these are good for mixing with the

dubbing, as they repel the water ; the white hog's down may be dyed to any colour. Cow and calf's hair of different colours, and the softest that can be procured, good for making large salmon flies. Spaniel's hair from behind the ears, dark brown and light brown ; the soft fur, both brown and black, from the badger's skin. Seal's fur of different colours. Camel's hair ; also fur from the hare's neck and ears ; from the squirrel's tail. Fox-cub from the tail. A water-rat ; a house-mouse ; a martin, particularly the yellow spots under the jaws.

Feathers,

From the wild-drake, the back and the breast ; the wings of the starling ; the water coot ; the jay ; the fieldfare ; and the black-bird. A pheasant ; a woodcock ; a land-rail ; a brown hen ; the grouse ; the plover ; and from the back and wings of a heron. The feathers from the tail of a turkey-cock, particularly those that are black with a white

tip at the end, a good wing for salmon flies. There are few wild birds but what add their mite to adorn these little insects, feathers being the best general substitute as yet found out for their wings. In respect to making the artificial flies, the water knots, and many small affairs that are useful in angling, I would recommend an application to an experienced angler, for those things are best and soonest learned by seeing them done.

A
BRIEF ACCOUNT

OF THE

PRINCIPAL FISH

**THAT AFFORD AMUSEMENT TO THE ANGLER
IN FRESH WATERS,**

WITH THEIR SEASONS,

**AND THE MOST APPROVED BAITS THAT ARE USED IN
ANGLING FOR THEM.**

BRIEF ACCOUNT, &c.

SALMON,

WHEN in season, is adorned with a row of small round black spots along the middle of each side, from head to tail. Their time of spawning varies in different rivers. They make holes in the gravel, where they deposit their spawn, and cover it over to protect it from danger. After they have performed their duty, if not detained by particular causes, they return to the sea to regain their strength. The salmon is taken with trout baits. They generally lie in the middle of a rough and the upper part of a gentle stream, when on prey. Their best time of feeding is from six till nine in the forenoon, and from

three in the afternoon till sunset; the best months for sporting with them, are from the beginning of March till the end of August. The salmon flies are generally made according to fancy, and in size proportioned to the river; there are two kinds of large flies in nature, which are sometimes imitated. The first is the

Dragon-fly,

In some places called the adder-fly; these flies feed on insects like swallows, which they pursue in the air. I have seen them fly over the surface of the water when the air was warm and gloomy, and they are no doubt well known to the salmon. Some of them are brown, both body and wings, others black, and the length of their bodies varies from an inch and a half to two inches and a half. They come on in June as soon as the weather sets in warm, and last till the end of August. There is another sort called the

King's Fisher or Peacock Fly.

This fly has the same habits as the former, and the colour of his body is like the feathers on the neck of the peacock. The wings are generally made from the eye or mound that is in the feathers in the tail of the peacock. This fly, when dressed very brilliant, is much esteemed by the pike; he lasts till the cold weather sets in at the end of the year. These large flies are generally found about woods and marshy grounds, and in very warm days they are seen most active in pursuit of their prey.

TROUTS,

Like the salmon, before they spawn, make up the rivers towards the spring-head, and will make their way through mills, wears, and flood-gates, and up high and swift cur-

rents, and spawn in October or November, some rivers sooner, some later. After the trouts have spawned they look sick, lean, and big headed, are bony, and not good till the spring returns to animate them. There are some female trouts, in all rivers, that are barren and continue good all the winter. In February, when the weather gets milder, the trouts leave their winter quarters in the deeps, to scour, cleanse, and recreate themselves, in shallower waters and streams, and prepare themselves for their summer delights. They first settle in the eddies of a stream; and, as they gain strength, they advance nearer the head. They settle, for the most part, in whirlpools and holes into which swift streams and shallows fall; and, growing strong, feed in the largest and swiftest currents, especially in the sides and deepest parts of them near to their holds. If they are large, they commonly lie under hollow banks, that are worn so by the streams bearing on them; under roots of trees, boughs, and bushes, and behind large stones, blocks,

and banks that jet forth in the water, on which streams pressing cause an eddy or whirling back of the water. In such places they delight themselves to lie, constantly waiting and watching for the stream to bring something down to feed upon either at top or bottom. Sometimes they take up their station under bridges, and between two streams that run from under double arches, in the returns of streams, where the water seems to boil and roll up and down. Sometimes, for want of a better covering, they lurk under seggs and weeds, the better to surprise their prey, in mill-heads and dams, and in those streams where the dam runs into the river, and in deep swift streams at flood-gates and wears. The female trout has a lesser head and deeper body than the male, and is reckoned better meat. A hog's back and a little head, to any fish, either trout or salmon, is a sign that such fish is in season. The roach and dace are in season about a fortnight after spawning; the barbel and chub in a month; the trouts in four months;

and the salmon in the same, provided they return to the sea after spawning, and again return to the fresh-water.

PIKE.

The pike is a long and roundish body; has a plain smooth head; is covered with scales of a whitish colour; the body is sprinkled on both sides with yellowish spots; the young ones are more green; the upper and lower jaws are full of teeth, and three rows of teeth upon the tongue. He is the tyrant of fresh-water fish, and lives longer than any other fish, except a carp.

Spawning Time.

He spawns but once a year, which is usually about the end of February or beginning of March. The best of these fish are those that breed in rivers, and the female is

preferred to the male. Their chief season is from May till Candlemas ; his feeding is chiefly upon fish and frogs.

The Best Baits

For taking pike is a small fish commonly called a par-trout, in some places they call it the rack-rider ; in Cumberland they call it a brandling. It is distinguished by having broad purple stripes on each side coming down from the back. The next is small trouts or salmon smelts, and large minnows and frogs. It may be either a land or water frog, and the yellower it is the better the pike like it. Live baits are the best. They may be kept in tin vessels with holes in the top ; the water should be changed often, for when there are many of them in it, the air in the water gets impure and kills them. If the baits are dead they should be as fresh as possible, and kept in a tin-box with bran in it, which dries any moisture about them, and keeps them from being injured. There

are a variety of other baits, but the par is found by experience to be the best.

The Best Ways of Taking Pike.

The lines and other tackle for this purpose are now so accurately made, and sold in the shops, that it is needless to trouble an angler with a description of them. The first way is the ledger bait. This bait is fixed to a certain place where you think it likely for pike to be; your baits should be living, whether fish or frog. The best way to bait all fish is to put the arming-wire in at the vent of the fish and out at the mouth, draw the arming-wire through till the bend of the double hook comes up to the vent of the fish, then make his head gently fast to the joint of the arming-wire with a little silk or thread. If your bait is a frog, put the hook in at his mouth and out at his gill, then tie his leg to the arming-wire with a little silk; in this way he lives a long time. Having thus prepared your bait, either fish or

frog, put your arming-wire on the spring that is attached to your swivel; let your line be from twelve to fourteen yards in length; then fix your line to some bough or other rest, next the water, near to the place where you guess the pike to be. Then wind your line on a forked stick, with a notch in one end, to keep your line to the length you mean to throw into the water, which may be a yard or two, according to circumstances, that when the pike comes he may the more easily run off with the remaining part of your line to his hold, in order to swallow his bait.

The Second Way

Is with the trimmer-float; the best are made of cork, and may be had in the tackle-shops, ready prepared with line and hook. The fish is put on the hook the same way as in the former method; you let about three or four feet of your line off the float, which you fasten to a notch that is in one end

of the stick that runs through the centre of the cork. Then throw it in the loch, and the wind drives it about. When the pike seizes the bait, the line gives way with him till it comes to the end that is fastened to the float, then, all he can do, the float will be at the top of the water, and at length wearies and kills him. Where there is no boat on the water, there should be a line attached to the float to have it under command. There may be many of those floats on the water at the same time, which yield great amusement, where pike are plenty.

The Third Way of Taking Pike

Is by trolling, and is very pleasant by the exercise and variety it affords of walking about. It is best angling in this way when the water is clear, and especially on a windy day. Some prefer a single before a double pike-hook, and baiting with a minnow as well to catch perch as pike, by trolling. When you are completely fitted with all

materials, and your hook is baited, cast your fish bait up and down in such places as you know the pike frequents, letting it sink a considerable depth before you pull it up again. When the pike comes, if it be not sunk too deep, you may see a motion in the water, at least you may feel him ; then slack your line, and give him length enough to go to his hold, where they always make, and there paunch and swallow the bait. Thus let him lie till you see the line move, when you may conclude he has swallowed the bait, and is on the range for more. Then wind up your line till you think it is almost strait, then, with a smart jerk, hook him. If he is a large fish you must play him till he is tired before you attempt to land him. The best hold of him then is by putting a finger in each eye, as his bite is severe. The pike loves still, shady, and unfrequented water, with a sandy, chalky, or clay bottom. His best biting time is early in the morning or late in the evening, in a clear water and gentle gales. He takes all sorts of baits be-

sides those I have already mentioned, such as gudgeons, small roaches and dace, large minnows, bull-heads, bleak, a young trout, jack, or perch. Take care that all your fish baits are fresh and sweet when you use them. A piece of an eel is a favourite bit with him. The king's fisher or peacock-fly is also taken by him, or any fly that is large and gaudy, but there should be a good breeze of wind on the water when they are tried. There is another method of taking a pike at the snap, which is only used in March, when the fish are sick after spawning, and not worth taking.

OF THE GRAYLING.

This is by no means a general fish; he feeds like a trout, but is of a different shape; his back is like a hog, and his fins stand upright on his back like those of a perch; his mouth and belly touch the ground together;

he seldom exceeds twenty-four inches; his principal season is from September till Christmas, at which time he is black about the head and gills, and down the back; his belly dark grey dappled colour, with beautiful black spots, his flesh white and firm; his teeth grow round his upper jaw as fine as any file, and his mouth is tender, so much so, that, after he is hooked, he is often lost. He should be angled for with a fine hook and played gently. He spawns the latter end of March or the beginning of April, at which time he lies in sharp streams. His haunts are the same as the trout, and is taken with the same baits; but no bait he is so fond of as the maggot. He feeds upon cad bait, and all kind of insects that gather husks. The grayling plows and roots up the gravel to seek his food. When you fish for him let your bait and shot travel on the ground, and use a cork float in preference to a running line. The Humber in Yorkshire produces more of those fish than any other river in England.

THE PERCH, HIS SPAWNING TIME.

The perch is a good and bold biting fish; he carries his teeth in his mouth, which is large; he is a great devourer of his brethren, has a hog-back, and armed with sharp prickles; his skin is covered with thick dry hard scales; having two fins at his back. The sea-perch has but one fin on his back, and is esteemed a much better fish. He spawns in May. As to his shape, he is deep bodied, and about fourteen inches long.

There are several baits that will take him; he bites freely at the following three: the worm, the minnow, or small frogs. The small red dunghill worm is the best, when well scoured in moss. If you rove for perch with the minnow, let it be alive. Stick the hook into his back fin or upper lip, and let him swim up and down in mid water or a little lower, still keeping him about that depth with a cork float, which should not be very small; lead your line within nine

inches or a foot of the hook for to keep your bait under water. When you fish with a frog you must put the hook through the skin of his back, for then he will swim without interruption. Whenever they bite be sure to give line enough that they may swallow the bait, or else the hook, being covered with the bait, will slip out of his mouth. This way of fishing for perch is best in May and June. The wasp-grub, and the grub that is got at the root of the dock, are also taken very eagerly by them.

THE TENCH.

It is remarked that this fish loves ponds better than rivers, and prefers pits to either. This fish is leather-mouthed, has very large fins and smooth scales, a red circle about his eyes, which are large, and of a gold colour; from each corner of his mouth hangs down a small barb. This fish is used in me-

dicinal cases, and much commended for wholesome food. He begins to spawn in June, and in some ponds not till the latter end of July ; lives for some time out of the water, and is best in season from the end of September till the end of May.

Baits and Time of Biting.

He will bite at a well scoured red worm, a maggot, a young wasp-grub boiled in milk, or a green worm from the boughs of trees. These four are reckoned the best baits. His best season for biting is from the beginning of April till the end of May. The size of the hook from No. 3. to No. 6. It should be whipped on silk worm gut, with two or three shots on the line, for pond fishing, with a goose-quill float. The same tackle will serve for carp, perch, and tench. His hours of feeding are eight, twelve, and four. Be sure to throw in a few maggots at the taking of each fish, which keeps them together.

THE CARP.

The carp is a stately and very subtle fish, styled the Fresh Water Fox. His back rises from his head somewhat sharp and edged ; is covered with strong broad scales ; is of a yellowish colour when arrived to an age : the younger sort are more inclined to a dusky colour. His head is short ; has no teeth, and swims with broad fins. His tail is broad and forked, of a colour between red and black, as is also the last fin. He has no tongue, but, instead, nature has given him a fleshy palate. He breeds in several months in the year. They are seldom taken, either male or female, without a melt or spawn in them, particularly in the summer season. He breeds more naturally in ponds than in running water ; but the river carp is preferred. He is difficult to take, therefore should be fished for very early or late. They begin to spawn at four years old.

Baits.

They bite at well scoured red worms, maggots, wasp-grub, or green worms from boughs or bushes. You should bait the holes you intend to fish a day or two before; but in case the fish are shy, you must continue to bait for a fortnight or three weeks, once a day, then you may depend on sport. But if the pool or pond is well stored, you need not bait above an hour or two before hand. Your worms should be of the red or white kind, not too large, and well scoured. In angling for him, keep out of sight as much as you can; and when you hook him give him play enough, otherwise he will break your tackle; for he is not only a strong fish, but a great struggler. If he is a large fish, when you strike him, he will run to the other side of the pond or river, you should therefore give line to him. His best season is in March and April.

THE BREAM.

The bream is a broad fish; a small head and sharp snout; the back bending and edged, rising sensibly from the head like a swine. The colour of his back is between blue and black; the sides and belly of those that are young are white, but the sides of those that are full grown are of a gold colour, and their belly is red. The mouth, in proportion to his size, is small, without teeth; the palate soft and fleshy, like that of a carp; his eyes are large. They spawn in the end of June or the beginning of July. They are best in season a little before they spawn. Some think them best in September. They swim in shoals, delighting most in gentle soft streams; sandy or clay bottoms; in the deepest, broadest, and middle parts of ponds; in the deepest and most quiet places in rivers, near unto weeds. The bream and roach are fond of heavy dead running waters.

Baits.

There are many baits that are used to take them. The red worms, the gentles or maggot, the wasp-grub boiled in milk, to make them tough, or they may be dried on a tile before the fire. The worms that are found at the dock roots, flags, seggs, or rushes, in watery places. They also bite at the grasshopper in June and July, and at several flies under water, found on flags that grow near the water side. Use a quill-float with lead, about a foot or ten inches from the hook, sufficient to sink your float a little in the water. It is sufficient to have it about half an inch above the water. The best hours for fishing for them is from four till eight in the morning, and the same hours in the evening. Where a shoal of them is feeding, may be discovered by one or two of them sporting at the top of the water, while the rest are feeding below. When you strike, it is

necessary to give out line to him in his first rage.

THE FLOUNDER

Is originally a sea fish, without scales, which wanders far into fresh waters. The best are distinguished by red spots. They yield much sport to the angler. He commonly frequents gravelly sandy bottoms; deep gentle streams; or at the end of a stream, in deep still parts of the water; and in a gentle stream that is somewhat brackish.

Baits.

They bite at any worm found in marshy ground or meadows, which should be well scoured. Also worms that are dug up in the bed of a river near to the sea. He is a crafty and greedy biter, and will nibble and

suck at the bait some time before he takes it; and, if he perceives the hook, will fly from it; therefore, let your bait be always in motion, which makes him more eager. He bites best in mild soft weather.

THE BARBEL,

So called from his barb or wattles at his mouth. He is a leather-mouthed fish, large, of a fine cast, and handsome shape, with small scales, placed in an exact and curious manner. He is not reckoned the best of fish for eating; the male is preferred to the female. They spawn in April, but quickly become in season. They keep together in shoals. The melter and spawner mutually labour to hide their eggs in holes, which they dig in the gravel, covering them over with sand, much like the salmon. He is able to live in the swiftest waters, and in summer frequents the shallowest and sharpest streams,

delighting to lurk under weeds, rutting and digging in the sands with his nose like a hog, and there nesting himself. He sometimes retires to deep swift waters, bridges, flood-gates, and weirs, where he will rest himself among the piles, or in hollow places, taking such a hold of moss or weeds, that the current, ever so strong, cannot force him from the place he contends for. At the approach of winter he retires to the deep still parts of the river.

Baits.

The barbel and chub are reckoned the coarsest of the fresh water fish ; but the barbel affords the angler fine sport, being so strong, as frequently to endanger the breaking of the line, by running his head violently towards any covert, hole, or bank, striking at the line with his tail to break it. He is also cunning in nibbling and sucking at the bait, and yet will avoid taking it in his mouth. He is very nice in his baits. They

H

must be sweet and clean worms, well scoured, not kept in sour or musty moss. He will bite at well scoured lob-worms, as boldly as at any baits whatever. He must be fished for early and late. Well scoured maggots are the best to bait for him. The principal months to angle for him is from the beginning of May till the end of August.

THE CHUB

Much resembles the carp, but only of a longer shape. His scales are very broad; his head short, and his teeth are in his throat. He will feed upon little fish or frogs, about a fortnight before they spawn. If the weather is hot they gather in shoals, and appear on the top of the water. They spawn in May, and are not in season until the beginning of August, and continue until April, being in great perfection in the winter months. They are slit and salted, and eat.

well in that state. The chub likes sandy or clay bottoms, large rivers, and shady streams; but their chief abode is in the angles or deep holes, where the water runs not very quick.

Baits.

His baiting time is from sunrise until ten in the morning, and from four in the afternoon until sunset. He is caught in the warm months with cow's brains, lob-worms, grasshoppers, and cad-baits, and at top with the down-hill fly, the grasshopper, caterpillar, May fly, or ant fly. These must be used in the manner of bobbing or dibbling. You must be sure to keep well out of sight, behind some bush or tree; for they are a very timid fish. He never refuses a grasshopper at the top of a swift stream, or a young wasp-grub at bottom. These grubs are found in the holes in banks, and discovered by the old ones going in and out. You

must use the same kind of tackle as for a carp.

ROACH AND DACE.

Roach is so called from his red fins. He is a fish not much admired for his fine taste. His spawn is reckoned the best part of him. He has a kind of saw-like teeth in his throat. As the carp is reckoned the water fox, so the roach is called the Water Sheep, for his simplicity. The roach makes fine diversion, particularly those of a large size. They are a very healthful fish, whence comes the proverb, As sound as a roach. The dace spawn the beginning of March, the roach the beginning of May. These fish are best in season from Michaelmas until Candlemas.

Baits.

The roach and dace are fished for in win-

ter with gentles, but in April with worms and cads, or flies under water. The roach will rise to a daisy, when the green part is taken off, and the flower part put on a hook. He is also taken in the following manner : Put an ant fly on your hook ; let it sink to the bottom, with lead on your line, near the piles of a bridge, or posts of a wear, or any deep place where they may lie quiet. Pull your fly up very leisurely, and you will have a roach follow it up to the top of the water, gazing and running at it with great eagerness. In this way great numbers are caught. You may take both roach and dace with gentles and young wasp-grubs. When you fish for them, use a large hook, a quick eye, and a nimble hand, or your bait will be lost. They will bite almost at any fly, but chiefly the ant fly. A good winter bait is got by following the plough, when they are turning up any sandy soil or fresh land, you will find a white worm, as large as two gentles, with a red head. These worms are the better to have a gentle boil in milk before they are

used, as it makes them tough. There is also a grub that is bred from the eggs of the beetle, which are found in holes in the ground, under cow or horse dung that remains some time in the fields, and frequently under large stones that are sunk a little in the ground; these turn, first to a red, and then to a black beetle. If you gather a quantity of these grubs, and put them in a vessel with a quantity of the earth they are found in about them, and cover them down close, to keep them from the effect of the frost; in this way they may be preserved all winter, and will be good till April. These and the gentles are good bait for most kinds of fish, in the winter season and early in the spring.

THE GUDGEON

Is reputed a fish of excellent taste and very nourishing. He is leather-mouthed;

of a fine shape, and silver colour; his body and tail is beautifully adorned with black spots. The gudgeon is a river fish, though sometimes found in ponds that are fed by rills or springs. He delights most in gravelly and sandy bottoms, and in slow streams. He inhabits large rivers and small brooks, but his chief residence is in small rivers. In the warm months ~~they~~ lie in shallower waters; from September till April they dwell in the deepest places that are most sandy. They spawn in the end of April or the beginning of May.

Baits.

The gudgeon is good fish for a young angler to begin with, being easily taken with small worms or gentles. You may fish with a running line, with your bait on the ground. They are scattered up and down in the shallows of rivers in summer months, but keep together in shoals, in the colder months, in the deeper parts of the water. He bites all

day long, from March until September, when the weather is mild and soft. He does not bite well for some time after a flood, or heavy showers of rain. He also bites well in gloomy or hot sun-shining weather, from an hour after sunrise until an hour before it sets.

THE RUFF OR POPE.

The ruff is a fish that is not found in all rivers. He resembles the perch in shape, though he never attains his size, yet is not inferior in goodness. He is of brown colour, somewhat duskish above, and of a pale yellow below; marked on the jaws with a double course of half circles. All the body is covered with sharp prickly fins, which bristle up when he is angry, but when appeased they lie flat. There is a straight line along his back; and fins and tail are specked with black spots. The ruff is a greedy

fish, and will bite eagerly. They lie in abundance together in a reserved place; where the water is deep ; and, when a young sportsman has found out their haunt, he may catch three or four dozen, sometimes double that number, at a standing. They spawn in the beginning of April.

Baits.

You must angle for him with a small red worm. He bites at the same time, and is taken after the same manner as the perch. For both kinds of fish the river Ware, that runs by Norwich, is famous. They are also very plentiful in the Oxfordshire rivers, in the Teme, which runs into the Severn at Worcester.

THE BLEAK,

By some called the fresh-water sprat, is a

fish ever in motion. He is in continual action in the water, and sporting himself with small flies and insects that float on the surface. His back is of a sea-green, and his belly shining and white as snow. The bleak is angled for at mid-day, with a line and five or six small hooks made fast about six inches distance from one another. The bait is small well scoured gentles. They may also be taken with a small, fine, artificial black gnat.

THE CHARR AND GUINIAD.

In Windermere, in the county of Westmorland, are caught a singular sort of fish called charr. They are also found in two lakes at Snowden, in Wales. In a small but rapid river called Petteral, that runs near Carlisle, in the adjoining county of Cumberland, are caught trouts about the same size with the charr, which are potted

like the charr, and sold for them. They are taken with the May-fly, and other flies in season. The guiniad is found in the river Dee, which rises in Merionethshire, runs through Pemblemeer in Cheshire, which is a large water, and abounds with that kind of fish.

THE PARR TROUT,

- By some called rack rider. In Cumberland and Westmoreland they are called the Brandling. This trout seldom grows above seven or eight inches. He is beautifully marked on the sides with broad purple stripes. He delights, in the warm months, to sport in sharp shallow streams, and makes excellent sport for young anglers. He makes the best bait that is for pike; and the par tail is known to kill the largest trouts when used in the same way as the minnow.

The par takes with an imitation of any small fly, or midges in season.

THE MINNOW,

When in season, is of a greenish sky colour; his belly white, and his back nearly black. They are frequently full of spawn during the summer, for they breed often, and quickly arrive at their full growth. They are eager biters at a small red worm; and they are often caught with crooked pin without any worm on it. Before a storm of rain they lie close under stones or weeds, and will not bite. They appear in March, and retire before the winter storms set in. His biting is from an hour after sunrise till an hour before sunset. I have found that the best method of preserving them for angling is, by covering them over with salt for two or three days; then take them out of the liquor that is about them, wipe them dry

with a piece of soft linen, then cover them over with dry salt. In this way they may be kept for any length of time. They preserve their colour and last well on the hooks.

EELS.

There are three sorts of eels; the silver eel, the green eel, and the black eel. The silver eel has a fine dark brown back and a white belly, and a small head. The green eel has a back of dark green, and the belly of pale light green, his head is broad and flat. The black eel has a black back, a yellow belly, and a larger head than the two former, and is not reckoned good food, particularly when found in muddy pools. The silver eel commonly loves gravelly, sandy, or stony bottoms; they generally come up the rivers, if the weather is fresh, in April, and continue till the end of August, and often longer, if the weather keeps mild. Before the storms begin, they take themselves to their winter

quarters; they are best in season in May, June, and July.

Baits

Are of four sorts, the lob-worm, loach, minnow, and bull-head; the best season for angling for them is from May until the end of July; the weather cannot be too warm; when they find that they are hooked, they often wind themselves round a stone, and you may endanger your tackle by pulling too strong; if you slack your line to them they soon move from there, then is your time to pull them out. They are, at best, the most unpleasant fishing an angler can encounter.

The rivers (particularly those parts of them that lie near the sea) are much enlivened by sea trouts of different kinds, that frequent them in the early part of the year, particularly if the weather is fresh and free

from frost. They are the first trouts that rise to the fly. They are a spirited fish, give good sport, and bite free and unsuspecting of fraud. Their principal time of coming up the rivers is the first flood that happens, towards the end of April or the beginning of May; if the weather is mild and warm after the storm of rain, so much the better. They are generally supposed to be fond of gaudy flies, which they certainly do take, when the water is dark or brown, but when the water is clear, I found a plain imitation of the natural flies, in season, take them much better. In May, the small black and yellow flies are great favourites with them; towards the end of May, the large white trouts quit the rivers, and are not seen again until the end of July or the beginning of August. They are then taken with a small black or red fly, or a good imitation of the small house-fly.

I have given in this small work the prin-

cipal baits that are used by all fair anglers, and, when applied with judgment, I have no doubt of their success. There are a variety of other alluring baits and pastes which are sometimes recommended, but seldom put in practice by good anglers; the great charm is to suit your baits properly to the season and the weather. Angling is an art, and like other arts, requires experience and practice; therefore the young angler must consider, that where there is no difficulty there is no honour.

*Printed by George Ramsay and Company,
Edinburgh, 1818.*

RETURN TO the circulation desk of any
University of California Library

or to the

NORTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY
Bldg. 400, Richmond Field Station
Richmond, California

LD 21A-50m-4,'59
(A1724s10)476B

General Library
University of California
Berkeley

14 DAY USE
RETURN TO DESK FROM WHICH BORROWED
LOAN DEPT.

This book is to be returned to the desk stamped below, or



LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



YB 10645



ITY OF CALIFORNIA

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNI



LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



SITY OF CALIFORNIA

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



CALIFORNIA



